

FLASHES

FACTS FOR Committeemen

Issued by EAST CENTRAL DIVISION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
U.S.D.A. • WASHINGTON, D.C.

FEB 15 1941

VOLUME II

JANUARY, 1941

NO. 1

Our Good Neighbor Policy

The defense emergency has presented not only a need, but an opportunity, for a better understanding of our Good Neighbors to the South.

The Good Neighbor Policy, which may be considered the Golden Rule of the 21 American republics, has been thrown into sharp relief as a result of war in Europe and threats to the security of the Americas. The suddenly intensified study of the United States' relationship with Latin America has revealed that Western hemisphere republics know surprisingly little about each other. Especially is this noticeable in agriculture. Success of the Good Neighbor Policy depends largely upon a full understanding of relationships between the Americas.

Soon to be available in county offices is a wall map, "The New World, Land of Promise for 250 Million Americans." State offices have at least one copy of (1) a booklet, "Look at Latin America," and (2) a pamphlet, "More Trade with Latin America, the Key to Hemisphere Solidarity." The foreword of the latter states:

"The Good Neighbor Policy in respect to Latin America has been in effect for a number of years, but recent world events have made it both desirable and possible to carry out that policy in a more energetic way.

"The countries of Latin America are predominantly agricultural. It is necessary, therefore, in promoting cooperation between the United States and Latin America, that proper weight be given to the problems of agriculture.

"But we must not think of cooperation as a temporary stop-gap to be dropped as soon as the war is over. Rather, we in the United States should view the problem from the long-range standpoint."

Special efforts are being made by our Government to promote the production of rubber, tin, quinine and other such products in Latin America. To this end, Congress has made an initial appropriation of \$500,000 toward establishment of two rubber experiment stations, locations for which are now being sought. The Export-Import Bank is also acting to encourage production of Bolivian tin.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

Maryland's State Committee Chairman

(No. 4 in a series of personal sketches of State AAA Chairmen)

Harry H. Nuttle of Denton, Maryland, was born and reared on a farm a few miles from where he now resides. He received his early education in the public schools, graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and later studied at Maryland Agricultural College. He owns and operates grain, livestock and vegetable farms in Caroline and Queen Annes Counties, Maryland, and he also operates a tomato cannery.

He was a member of the organization committee and a committeeman for his county in the first AAA wheat program in 1933 and became chairman of the State AAA Committee in 1936.

Mr. Nuttle's interest and leadership in local and agricultural affairs are indicated by his membership on the boards of directors of the County, State, and National Farm Bureaus, Farmers Cooperative Association, and Southern States Cooperative. He is a member of the State Board of Agriculture and the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland. He also has served as Senator and Member of the House of Delegates in the Maryland State Legislature.

Problems of over-production and proper distribution of agricultural commodities, especially grain and vegetables, along with the conservation of soil resources, have been his major interests. Mr. Nuttle says, "The preservation of our nation's soil resources and the obtaining by the farmer of a fair share of the consumer's dollar are of paramount importance to agriculture in these days of world turmoil."

Tree Planting

A large increase over 1939 acreage planted to forest trees occurred in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee in 1940. Figures were: Maryland, from 72 to 158 acres; Virginia, from 465 to 800 acres; North Carolina, from 905 to 1,200 acres; Tennessee, from 2,428 to 6,751 acres. Present reports indicate intentions to substantially increase plantings in Delaware, Virginia and Kentucky in 1941. The 1940 nursery stock supply was inadequate to meet demand in some states.

Plantings for Wildlife Benefits

Planting of shrubs beneficial to wildlife may be desirable on many farms where forest tree plantings are not needed. In order to be of most value to birds and other wildlife, shrubs should be planted along fields or woodland borders where wildlife may use the food provided by the shrubs and be able to use the shrub borders as headquarters from which to work out into the fields to find insects, weed seeds and other food.

In addition to supplying food and protection for wildlife, shrubs might also add to the attractiveness of the farm, protect field borders from erosion and have a beneficial effect in slowing the drying out of fields and woodland.

Radio Broadcasts

"Problems confronting American farmers in a world at war" will be discussed during the National Farm and Home Hour, February 3 through March 31, by officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as follows:

February 3, N. E. Dodd, director, Western Division;
February 10, Harry Schooler, director, North Central Division;
February 24, I. W. Duggan, director, Southern Division;
March 3, W. G. Finn, director, East Central Division;
March 17, A. W. Manchester, director, Northeast Division;
March 24, H. B. Boyd, director, Special Programs Division;
March 31, R. M. Evans, Administrator.

Did You Know

That farmers in Fauquier County, Virginia, used half as much lime under the 1940 Program as was used in the entire State in 1932?

Two Blades of Grass

The following statement, contained in a letter from a tobacco producer, is unusual in that a note of thanks is expressed for having received a reduction in his tobacco allotment.

"In 1939 I grew 1.2 acres of tobacco yielding 1640 pounds, which I sold for \$230.60, net. In 1940 your committee slashed me 0.5 of an acre, leaving 0.7 acre. I thought I was 'ruint' world without end and went my way cussin and snortin as most of us do.

"Soon my temperature bounded back to normal and my single-cylinder brain was shifted into high gear and I started to work on the theory that something could be done about this. I'm egotistic enough to believe that I can do a little of what the other fellow can do a lot of, so I gathered up a bevy of bulletins and a bundle of books and went to reading. It was found that many things could be done to land to make it more productive. One easy way was to sow crimson clover. So I sowed my 0.7 of an acre in crimson clover, after covering it with stable manure. I pastured it until late in the spring, then took my calves off and let it get about six inches high before turning it under, ten days before setting time. I used the same amount of fertilizer (750 pounds) on this that was used on the 1.2 acres the year before. And damfididn't raise 1412 pounds of tobacco and sold it for \$318.16 net! This 0.7 acres was that part of the same land that the 1939 crop was grown on.

"I feel that I owe you and the AAA Committee a word of thanks for giving me this half-acre slash, and you have it. This bit of information is passed to you so that you can suggest it as a cure for those who have an agonizing ache in the abdominal area because of getting their tobacco base cut.

"Yours for making two blades of grass grow in 1941 where one grew in 1940."

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

Interesting Farm Data

The data here listed for the United States were taken from the annual summary of the Crop Reporting Board, December, 1940.

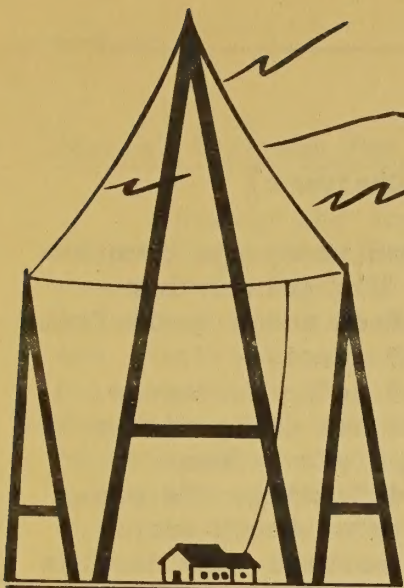
	: Acreage Harvested :			: Yield per acre :			: Production :		
	:Average: :			:Average: :			:Average: :		
	:1929-38:	1939 :	1940	:1929-38:	1939:	1940:	1929-38 :	1939 :	1940
	: Thousand acres :			: Bushels :			: Thousand bushels :		
Corn	:98,986	:88,430:	86,449:	23.2	:29.4:	28.3:	2,299,342:	2,602,133:	2,449,200
Wheat	:56,869	:53,482:	53,503:	13.2	:14.1:	15.3:	754,685:	751,435:	816,698
Potatoes	: 3,296	: 3,018:	3,053:	111	:120 :	130 :	366,949:	363,159:	397,722
	: Pounds :			: Thousand bales :			: Thousand pounds :		
Cotton	:33,166	:23,805:	24,078:	198	:238 :	252 :	13,547:	11,817:	12,686
Tobacco	: 1,674	: 2,020:	1,427:	816	:920 :	965 :	1,360,661:	1,858,364:	1,376,471
Peanuts	: 1,427	: 1,859:	1,907:	721	:635 :	845 :	1,035,243:	1,179,505:	1,611,635
	: Tons :			: Thousand tons :			: Thousand tons :		
14 Vegts.	: 1,494	: 1,664:	1,606:				5,647:	6,444:	6,578
Tame Hay	:55,808	:58,670:	61,592:	1.25	:1.30:	1.40:	69,650:	76,099:	86,312

Higher yields from smaller acreages make possible production sufficient to supply demands, and at the same time make available additional land for soil-conserving crops, and for food and feed needed for home consumption on the farm.

On Moving Ahead

Approximately 250,000 applications under the 1940 ACP in the East Central Region had been paid through January 25, 1941. This is more than the total number received from State offices by this date for any previous program. Receipts by the Examining Section have been nearly 70 percent larger than last year.

However, notwithstanding the favorable showing we have made in relation to past years, most other AAA Regions have paid a higher proportion of their 1940 applications and consequently now can devote themselves more fully to the 1941 Program. . . . How does your county stand on this?



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VOLUME II

FEBRUARY, 1941

NO. 2

WHEAT SITUATION

Present excess supplies of wheat and the prospects of the 1941 crop apparently will require Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard to proclaim marketing quotas affecting the 1941 crop. May 31 has been announced as the tentative date for a wheat referendum.

With exports virtually wiped out and crop prospects above normal, there is a large wheat surplus in the United States. Furthermore supplies of wheat throughout the world now are estimated to be about the same as last year, when they were the largest in history. Marketing quotas can be used to protect our prices against these forces, through loans and other provisions of the Act. The quotas would place the responsibility equitably upon all wheat growers for adjusting supplies in line with the limited markets.

Although wheat to some farmers is only a supplemental crop, it is an important source of income on many farms. Various estimates show that, due to war and other factors, the price of wheat in the United States last year might have been only 35 to 40 cents a bushel had it not been for loans. Prices in other exporting countries were very low; in Canada some 1940 wheat is still piled on the ground.

Points about wheat marketing quotas which East Central farmers will want to consider are: (1) If a wheat quota is proclaimed and it should be disapproved in a referendum, there are no provisions for a wheat loan. Lack of a loan would result in a severely depressed price for wheat, (2) a depressed wheat market would have an adverse effect on farm income for other commodities, (3) tobacco and cotton farmers are successfully using marketing quotas to protect their income.

The decision which farmers will make upon this matter probably will be determined by the extent to which growers understand the wheat situation. Best means of developing a full understanding of the situation is through free and open discussions with farmers by informed county and community committeemen.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

Tennessee's State Committee Chairman

(No. 5 in a series of personal sketches of State AAA Chairmen)

Argil A. Deakins, Chairman of the Tennessee Committee, was born and reared on a farm 10 miles from Jonesboro, Tennessee. His grandfather bought this farm 103 years ago. Various tracts have been added to it from time to time and now Mr. Deakins owns and operates 712 acres.

He considers the use of lime essential in building up Tennessee soil, and never misses an opportunity to insist on its use along with phosphate. He applies limestone once every five years on his own farm.

Mr. Deakins advocates and practices diversified farming. He produces wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, potatoes, a variety of truck crops, and garden seeds as well as clover and lespedeza. He markets considerable poultry and milk. All feed used is produced on the farm, except small quantities of cottonseed meal and poultry mash.

Good Soils and Good Health

Soil that has been farmed and wasted for a hundred to three hundred years will grow very poor crops for food in the home and feed for livestock. It has lost many of the essential elements.

Lime and phosphate are minerals that many soils now lack so completely that they will not grow crops that people and livestock need.

In terms of strong bodies, good health, and resistance to disease, it is impossible to estimate the value of the millions of tons of lime and superphosphate that East Central farmers have applied to their soil under the Agricultural Conservation Program during the last five years. Farmers know that a strong and healthy people are essential to national defense.

Preliminary reports indicate that farmers participating in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central Region made substantial gains last year in the use of ground limestone and superphosphate. The following table shows how the record figures for 1940 compare with 1939, for each State of the Region:

State	Ground Limestone		Superphosphate	
			16% Equivalent	
	1939 tons	1940 tons	1939 tons	1940 tons
Maryland	145,600	191,500	2,850	4,600
Delaware	23,200	36,600	200	350
Virginia	416,100	567,500	53,650	61,000
West Virginia	271,800	310,000	50,500	51,250
North Carolina	149,100	289,000	11,550	20,000
Kentucky	763,000	1,181,800	113,650	210,950
Tennessee	452,600	749,000	51,400	84,000
E. C. R.	2,221,500	3,325,400	283,800	432,150

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

Special Programs for Cotton Counties

County and community committeemen and other educational workers are contacting cotton growers in connection with the new supplementary cotton program and food and feed production practices. The program is applicable to cotton farms in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia. Farmers desiring to participate in this program must sign an intention sheet prior to June 15. Committeemen are contacting the producers at county offices and community meetings. All producers on farms which qualify for a payment under the supplementary cotton program may take advantage of the special food and feed production practice and committeemen are explaining this practice at the time of contact.

Can You Beat This Record?

Frank Coker, Scott County, Tennessee, Committee Chairman, reports that out of 852 farmers who executed 1941 farm plans up to March 1, 612 requested all materials in lieu of cash payment. Both lime and phosphate are being used extensively. The lime is hauled a distance of 86 miles by truck before reaching the county, and in many instances an additional 20 miles is traveled before reaching the farms.

"The program is making our farmers soil-building conscious and I am sure has done more to get soil improvement work done than all other influences combined," Mr. Coker states.

Cart Before the Horse

P. C. Harkey, a farmer in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, was producing about 50 acres of cotton before the AAA program started. His AAA cotton allotment is 29.4 acres. When asked if he would go back to planting 50 acres of cotton if there were no restrictions on it Mr. Harkey said: "Absolutely not. I have learned my lesson. I was intoxicated with acres, and not with pounds per acre. I had placed the cart before the horse. I would not grow any more acres than I now am growing."

Delaware and Maryland Meetings

The State committees in Delaware and Maryland have just finished an interesting series of district meetings at which county and community committeemen discussed plans whereby the effectiveness of the 1941 program might be increased, especially that phase of the program that has to do with the use of conservation materials. Corn allotments and the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Act were also discussed.

Reminder.-- Make note of these important dates:

- March 31 - Final date for filing 1940 ACP applications.
- April 15 - Closing date for executing 1941 Farm Plan.
- May 31 - Probable wheat marketing quota referendum.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

Excerpts from radio broadcasts by the AAA Administrator and Regional Directors on the subject, "American Farmers in a World at War."

N. E. Dodd, Director, Western Region.- "The world today has three times as much wheat as it has markets for...Neither the foreign loans of the 20's nor the export subsidies of the 30's will work during this war emergency... United States wheat farmers are getting a higher return for their crop than farmers in any other country of the world..."

I. W. Duggan, Director, Southern Region.- "One-third of all farm people in the United States live on farms producing cotton. The average annual cash income from cotton is only \$80 a person. We'll go into the cotton year of 1941-42 with the largest surplus of cotton in history...Our exports have dropped about 4 million bales..."

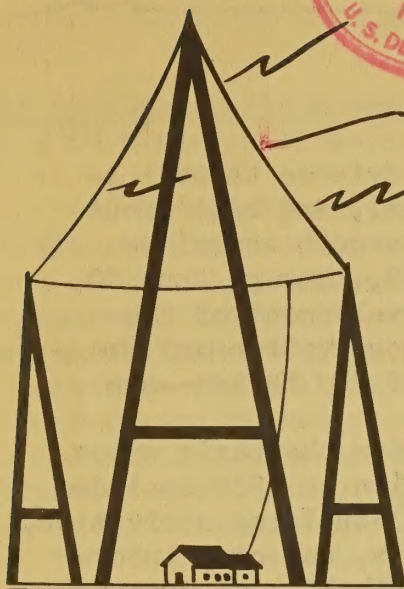
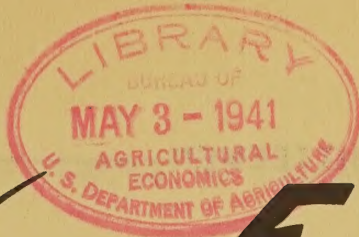
H. N. Schooler, Director, North Central Region.- "This country has enough corn and other feed to assure the nation abundant meat production. We have so much corn that a marketing quota may be necessary to hold some of it off the market...North Central farmers could very easily expand their operations more than is good either for the soil or for the farmers of the country, who must make a living although they've lost markets for cash crops..."

W. G. Finn, Director, East Central Region.- "Many of our farmers produce most of their home living on their farms. But every farmer needs some cash. About a third of all the money income of farmers in the Region comes from tobacco...Our farmers have learned by sad experience that they can't get more tobacco consumed just by growing more..."

A. W. Manchester, Director, Northeast Region.- "With industrial employment better, people are going to eat more dairy products, vegetables and fruits. Northeast farmers might make some short-time gains by growing more of these products, but our best thinking farmers believe it will be better for our Region to cooperate in an orderly nation-wide agricultural adjustment that provides a place in the sun for those farmers who are losing their exports."

H. B. Boyd, Director, Division of Special Programs.- "The people who live in Hawaii and Puerto Rico are citizens of the United States and just as loyal to the country as any of us. In both Hawaii and Puerto Rico the most important crop is sugar cane. And the income from sugar production largely determines the standard of living of the people."

R. M. Evans, Administrator.- "At Christmas time I was helping decorate the tree with a string of lights. One of the bulbs burned out and all the other lights on the string went off. Now it seems to me that the whole string of lights could represent this nation...If one of those bulbs burns out, we do a black-out. All the lights must be kept going! Agriculture's, industry's, and labor's...And we've got a real incentive to keep the lights burning here. America is still the land of opportunity for the common man. The door of opportunity must be kept open for all. The job of the Triple-A is to help keep it open for farmers."



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VOLUME II

MARCH 1941

NO. 3

AAA Meets Changing Conditions

In announcing an expansion of the Ever-Normal Granary program into a food program to provide adequate American aid to other democracies as pledged by this Government, Secretary Wickard made the following statements:

"National farm programs are adjustment programs in every sense of the word...It is time to begin converting our ever-normal granary supplies into ever-normal food supplies...This ever-normal food supply program will, we feel, stimulate sufficient increases in production to insure that food supplies will be adequate for all needs here and abroad....consumers will be protected and farmers will benefit by selling more products at fairer prices than those that have prevailed during the past few years.

"This is not the time to waste soil fertility and farmers' efforts by producing without regard to actual requirements. It is only common sense to produce more of the commodities we need and to hold down on production of the commodities we don't need and aren't likely to need... For example, we are proceeding with plans for a marketing quota referendum on wheat May 31...Generally speaking, the supply situation of wheat is the situation of cotton, tobacco, and some minor commodities, and the Department plans to do what it can to prevent additions to burdensome surpluses of these crops... I do not want this food plan to be misunderstood. This action does not mean that we should scrap our farm programs and rush out to produce more of every farm commodity without regard for our soil, or what this country and the other democracies will need. To do this would be to repeat the mistakes of the first war and would injure everyone concerned.

"Agriculture is perhaps better prepared than any other industry to contribute fully to national defense. Through national programs for agriculture, farmers have the machinery to produce abundantly and efficiently."

Annual Report of the Administrator

The AAA farm program is contributing to national defense through abundant production for consumers, conservation of the soil, and betterment of farm income, Administrator R. M. Evans, says in the seventh annual report of the AAA. Activities of the AAA from July 1, 1939, through June 30, 1940--the accomplishments under the 1939 program, the development of the 1940 program, and the application of the agricultural conservation and Ever-Normal Granary plans toward strengthening the security of the Nation--are included in the report.

The report summarizes the program by regions and for the basic crops. Phases of the program applicable to the East Central Region in 1939 included acreage allotments, marketing quotas for cotton, and soil-building activities, supported by conservation payments, parity payments, loans, and crop insurance for wheat. Special emphasis was placed on the distribution of conservation materials to farmers participating in the agricultural conservation program.

The report containing 150 pages, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. Price 20 cents.

Peanut Marketing Quota Referendum

A national referendum on peanut marketing quotas will be held on April 26, 1941.

For some time the farm price for peanuts has been protected by a Government program. This program provides for acreage allotments and payments and for diversion into oil of peanuts not needed by the edible trade. But, with no regulation of marketings, the acreage planted to peanuts has increased steadily so that the 1940 crop is by far the largest in history. It has become evident that the diversion program cannot be continued without market regulations. Because of this situation, Congress, at the request of peanut growers, recently approved legislation providing machinery to regulate the marketing of peanuts, and thus to protect the growers' income. Growers will decide in the referendum whether or not to put this machinery in operation. Letters to committeemen and other informational material have been made available to growers.

Regional Laboratories Established

Four regional laboratories, one in each major farm producing area, have been established for research on utilization of farm products. The laboratories conduct researches into new scientific, chemical, and technical uses for farm commodities. They also develop new markets and outlets for farm commodities and their products and by-products. Research and development are devoted primarily to those farm commodities in which there are regular or seasonal surpluses. The laboratories are located at Peoria, Illinois; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Albany, California.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

North Carolina's State Committee Chairman

(No. 6 in a series of personal sketches of State AAA Chairmen)

Tom G. Scott, Chairman of the North Carolina State Committee, began work with the AAA during the cotton plow-up campaign in 1933. He later served on the State Allotment Board on cotton under the Cotton Act of 1934 (the Bankhead Act). After having served on the county committee for some time, he was appointed to membership on the State Committee in 1936, and has served as its chairman since that time.

Born and reared on a farm, he has been actively engaged in farming all of his life. His principal farm enterprises are cotton and flue-cured tobacco for cash crops, augmented by income from livestock and general crops. His general knowledge of agricultural conditions in North Carolina has enabled him to render valuable service in the development of various programs now in operation in the State.

Mr. Scott believes in a program of soil building through the use of lime and phosphate in connection with the production of legumes and grasses. He said, "When we moved to Johnson County we purchased what was said to be one of the poorest farms in the county. We immediately began a program of soil building by growing legumes and applying lime and phosphate.

"The cure for agriculture's ills lies in effective cooperation of the farmer and his government."

Horse Sense

In support of benefits to be gained from the application of lime and phosphate to pastures, farmers have submitted testimonials such as the following:

"My cows go directly to that area of the pasture to which lime and phosphate have been applied before they begin to graze."

"My cattle passed up three stacks of good bright hay last winter to go to a fourth stack almost a mile from their water supply, because the fourth one had come from a field that had been fertilized with lime and phosphate 4 years ago."

The latest report submitted, however, was to the effect that a blind horse, when turned out to pasture, before beginning to graze, always went to that part of the pasture to which lime and phosphate had been applied. That's real horse sense!

Another Enviably Record

The Ritchie County, West Virginia, Agricultural Conservation Association, reports that out of a total of 480 farmers who had been contacted up until March 1, about 92 percent of this number, or 440, qualified for the all-materials plan.

It is estimated that 1,200 farmers will participate in the 1941 program in Ritchie County, which will cover approximately 71 percent of the cropland in the county.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

Making Progress

The information contained in the accompanying table will suggest two important facts:

- (1) Noticeable increases have been made in most states in the number of farms using lime or phosphate.
- (2) Only a small percentage of the farms participating in the program have used these materials.

It is noteworthy that two-thirds or more of the farmers in most states of the region did not use these materials in 1940. The greatest accomplishments to be obtained through the use of these materials would come about if every farmer used them. Many farmers who have applied one or both of these materials to a part of their land have not considered the job finished until all cropland has been treated.

YEAR	MD.	DEL.	VA.	W. VA.	N.C.	KY.	TENN.
<u>Number of A.C.P. Farms Reporting Lime</u>							
1936	3,700	260	9,000	3,600	2,800	29,000	7,100
1937	7,239	1,222	14,078	9,296	5,403	27,000	11,809
1938	9,803	2,381	20,384	13,234	8,402	33,392	18,374
1939	10,172	2,664	24,316	19,007	17,484	34,314	27,098
1940	14,609	3,603	32,000	21,300	34,000	50,916	50,600
<u>Percentage of A.C.P. Farms Reporting Lime</u>							
1936	27.9	8.8	19.4	23.4	2.6	24.8	8.1
1937	40.1	24.5	26.8	33.9	4.4	19.3	12.9
1938	36.7	29.5	17.8	20.3	3.9	17.3	9.3
1939	43.7	32.7	25.5	35.7	8.7	20.1	15.8
1940	58.7	42.6	30.0	39.4	15.5	29.0	29.6
<u>Number of A.C.P. Farms Reporting Superphosphate</u>							
1936	900	100	9,000	4,000	1,500	8,000	3,500
1937	3,760	380	12,000	12,000	2,100	25,000	9,000
1938	5,200	1,200	19,000	24,000	4,500	40,000	16,000
1939	850	100	20,100	24,400	8,500	49,200	26,200
1940	1,522	180	23,000	27,800	10,700	77,640	46,700
<u>Percentage of A.C.P. Farms Reporting Superphosphate</u>							
1936	6.8	3.4	19.4	26.1	1.4	6.8	4.0
1937	20.8	7.6	22.8	43.8	1.7	17.9	9.9
1938	19.5	14.9	16.6	36.8	2.1	20.8	8.1
1939	3.7	1.2	21.1	45.8	4.2	28.8	15.3
1940	6.1	2.1	21.6	51.5	4.9	44.2	27.3



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VOLUME II

APRIL 1941

NO. 4

Wheat Referendum

On April 26, peanut growers in 14 States went to the polls and voted— by a majority of more than 86 percent—to use marketing quotas for handling their crop during the next 3 years. This is important information for wheat growers who will vote May 31 on marketing quotas.

Cotton farmers have operated successfully under marketing quotas since 1938. Tobacco growers have also used quotas for several years, and last summer voted to apply them for another 3 years. And now wheat farmers throughout the United States will decide in a national referendum whether quotas will be applied to wheat harvested in 1941.

Wheat growers face much the same problem as growers of these other commodities. They face the loss of markets, and they face the need for continued price support. Definite action must be taken to prevent further accumulation of wheat supplies, and marketing quotas are offered as a means of preventing such further accumulation. In addition, quotas are necessary to 1941 wheat loans, since under the law no loans can be made in a year when marketing quotas are proclaimed unless the quotas are approved by growers. Without the loan, and based upon present world conditions, it has been estimated that our wheat price would be about 30 cents a bushel.

In the time between now and May 31, wheat growers will be giving active thought to the wheat referendum. If wheat farmers are fully informed about the wheat problem and how marketing quotas can be used to help solve that problem, their decision undoubtedly will be to the best interest of all.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

The Why, What, and How of Wheat Quotas

WHY: One and a quarter billion bushels of wheat are in sight. This is enough to last America 2 years without growing a kernel. A big crop is on the way, and foreign markets, at least for the time being, are nearly gone.

Ten years ago a billion-bushel supply meant 40-cent wheat. But not now. Last year, farmers used the AAA program to get an average return of 85 cents.

This year, supplies dammed up by the war threaten a price collapse. It need not occur, because farmers in the AAA program have the means of dealing with price-breaking surpluses.

WHAT: Marketing quotas divide more equally among all farmers the responsibility for adjusting to a limited market. Surplus wheat above production from the wheat acreage allotments is kept off the market. Farmers will decide in a national referendum May 31 whether quotas will be used. Approval requires a two-thirds majority.

HOW: If quotas carry, all farmers may sell without penalty all they produce on their acreage allotments. Farmers with excess acreage will have to pay a penalty on sales of excess wheat, or store the wheat under seal.

If quotas are voted down, Government loans on the current crop are prohibited by law. Loans on an uncontrolled surplus would be an unwarranted risk of public money. Without loans, wheat farmers would face falling prices...and falling prices in the Wheat Belt affect all wheat growers in the East Central Region. Many large-scale wheat growers may go into wasteful competition with farmers in other fields.

Enriched Flour and Bread

White flour and white bread have been undergoing a change, and when a kitchen staple undergoes a major change—it's news.

Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, explains how "enriched" flour differs from ordinary white flour:

Nutritionally, it differs in vitamin and mineral content. It contains such long-named things as thiamin chloride (vitamin B₁), nicotinic acid (pellagra-preventive factor), and iron. Two of the other ingredients that may be in "enriched" flour are calcium and riboflavin.

In taste, the new flour cannot be distinguished from plain white flour. In looks, flour that has been "enriched" by the addition of vitamin and mineral concentrates after it has been milled looks like plain white flour. On the other hand, flour "enriched" by a modification of the milling process so as to retain a larger amount of the grain—particularly those parts richest in vitamins and minerals—will be a light creamy color rather than pure white.

This new bread is on sale at many stores. And if bread is baked at home, there is a way to make your own "enriched" bread. You can buy "enriched" flour or whole-wheat flour. If milk is used as the liquid, it will add calcium and riboflavin. Yeast is also a valuable source of vitamin B₁.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

Kentucky's State Committee Chairman

(No. 7 in a series of personal sketches of State AAA Chairmen)

Malcolm D. Royse, Chairman of the Kentucky State AAA Committee, was born on a farm and educated in public schools. Leaving the farm at an early age, he worked for a time at various enterprises in Tennessee and Kentucky.

His energies were soon centered on a farm, and he quickly built a wide reputation as a producer of Duroc hogs. He has served as president of the United Duroc Association, and at present is a director of that organization.

Mr. Royse owns two farms with a total of 186 acres near Winchester, Kentucky, where he produces hogs, grain, and Burley tobacco. With his son he runs a dairy with from 60 to 65 purebred dairy cows.

Mr. Royse has also been interested in other activities; he served as chairman of the Winchester Board of Education for 6 years.

At the beginning of the AAA programs, Mr. Royse was selected as a member of the State Corn-Hog Committee, and he served as State Compliance Officer. He has been a member of the Kentucky State AAA Committee since 1936, and has served as chairman since 1938.

Tours in Tennessee

This spring a cover-crop tour was held in each county in Tennessee. The tours were conducted jointly by the Extension Service and AAA Committeemen. The purpose of the tour was to demonstrate crops which had provided effective winter cover for land used for cultivated row crops in 1940, and also to demonstrate more satisfactory methods of planting and handling these cover crops. Because of the great need for cover crops to protect soil from washing and leaching, and their importance to soil fertility, the tours gave an excellent opportunity to committeemen for demonstrating the value of the agricultural conservation program.

Food For Defense

The Food For Defense Program is one of the whole Department of Agriculture. There is urgent necessity for reaching the millions of farmers of the United States with information about the effort to produce added food for defense, and their part in it. Through its State, county and community committees, the AAA has means for reaching all of these farmers directly. The Administrator has pledged the Secretary of Agriculture that "The AAA is anxious and willing at all times to render all possible service to the Department and the Nation." We would not be rendering all possible service if we failed to use every effort to get this information to farm people.

What Others Are Doing

The Washington County, Tennessee, Agricultural Conservation Association reports some interesting information on conservation work being done by farmers in that county:

"In 2 days, Saturday, April 5, and Monday, April 7, 105 Washington County farmers ordered 903 tons of lime; 17 farmers ordered 34 tons of basic slag; and 25 farmers ordered 7½ tons of 20 percent superphosphate. Since September 1, 1940, farmers have ordered 14,000 tons of lime; 2,100 tons of 20 percent phosphate; and 150 tons of basic slag."

The report added that before June 30, the year-closing date for Tennessee, Washington County farmers expect to get an additional 4,000 tons of lime and 10 cars of phosphate and basic slag.

Farmers in Raleigh County, West Virginia, went a long way in achieving two goals set up for 1940. A report says:

..."Early in January, 1940, county and community committeemen... decided that during 1940 two things should be done that would be of great benefit to Raleigh County agriculture. One of these was to increase the use of lime, and the other was to increase the seedings of winter legumes.

"The result was that Raleigh County ACP cooperators used 12,536 tons of ground limestone in 1940, an increase of more than 100 percent over the amount used in 1939, and an uncalculated increase over the 56 tons used in 1936."

The committeemen working on this program had a slogan, says the report. It was: "We Pull the Most When We Pull Together."

Dates to Remember

- May 31 — Wheat Marketing Quota Referendum
- June 10-13 — National AAA Conference in Washington, at which recommendations for the 1942 AAA farm program will be drafted.
- June 30 — 1941 Program closing date in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

The May issue of Flashes For Committeemen will be the Regional Conference Edition. Among other things, it will contain a digest of the seven committee reports made at the regional meeting in Charlotte, North Carolina, May 8, 9, and 10.



FLASHES

JUN 13 1941
AGRICULTURAL
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FACTS FOR Committeemen

Issued by EAST CENTRAL DIVISION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
U. S. D. A. • WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME II

MAY 1941

NO. 5

Dear Committeeman:

Our recent conference was the largest and most representative meeting of farmers ever held in the East Central Region. More than four-fifths of the 494 counties in the region were represented. Most of the work of the conference was done by the delegates working in committees. Digests of the seven committee reports appear on the two following pages.

The conference afforded a fine opportunity for farmers from one area to meet and exchange views with farmers from other areas. It was an outstanding example of democracy in action—farmers meeting, discussing, and agreeing upon recommendations for the 1942 program.

The seriousness of the times was impressed upon all who attended. The discussions of international conditions by leading authorities resulted in a better understanding of the reasons behind such efforts as the Food for Defense Program. Many farmers were heard to express the thought that our democracy here in America is being put to test right now.

Each committeeman was a representative of all the farmers in the county, and all who attended benefited greatly from the associations which they had with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Administrator, and other national leaders. For the conference to be a real success, however, all farmers in the region will need to share in the vision and inspiration which the delegates received. Unity in our entire effort has never been more important.

Sincerely yours,

W. G. Finn,
Director, East Central Division.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

Digest of Committee Recommendations, East Central Region Conference

All of the recommendations listed below which relate to the 1942 program are subject to action of the National AAA Conference which meets in Washington, June 10 - 13, 1941.

No. 1 - Increasing Effectiveness of Program. The committee recommends that: 1. All county committees in the region shall be instructed to assume their duties, and they shall administer the program as outlined in the Articles of the Association; 2. Each committeeman do an outstanding job of performing needed soil-building practices on his own farm and thereby strengthen his influence with neighboring farmers; 3. Community committeemen be better trained, thereby eliminating many trips by farmers to the county office and promoting a better spirit of cooperation between farmers; 4. A committee room be provided for the county committee in the performance of its work.

No. 2 - Soil-Building Practices. The committee recommends that: 1. To promote practices most needed, the county committees should furnish State committees with a list of such practices and the extent to which they should be carried out as a goal rather than a requirement; 2. Credit be allowed for application of phosphate furnished as a conservation material on home-use gardens, also to seedings of legumes and grasses in connection with small grain; 3. Rates for computing 1942 soil-building payments be announced prior to July 1, 1941; 4. Consideration be given to adjusting the credit rates for the seeding of red clover, bluegrass, or orchard grass, the seeding and retiring of cropland to permanent pasture, and broadcast soybeans or cowpeas used as green manure; 5. Consideration be given to a practice for leaving second year lespedeza; 6. Special allotment farms with no tenants be allowed to participate in the "all materials" plan, provided no allotment is exceeded.

No. 3 - Efficient Operation of County Associations. The committee recommends that: 1. County committees hold periodical conferences with office employees for the purpose of discussing the progress of work and assigning responsibilities; 2. State supervisors review with county committees in person all spot check reports before leaving a county; 3. County committees, with the assistance of fieldman, adjust the office personnel in line with the needs, giving consideration to efficiency of employees; 4. County committees hold educational meetings with the community committeemen; 5. That county committees, with the assistance of the State committee, take steps to secure adequate housing of AAA activities.

No. 4 - Calendar of Work. The committee recommends that: 1. The county committee arrange for one person in each county office to be responsible for all work in connection with the preparation of applications for payment and related forms; 2. The State office furnish county committees with a

1942 calendar of work; 3. The election of county and community committees for the 1942 program be held within 45 days after the closing date for the 1941 program, and newly elected committeemen take office within 60 days after the closing date; 4. The farm plan be continued and combined with the request for conservation material for use in the 1942 program; 5. Farmers be notified of their 1942 wheat allotments prior to July 1, 1941.

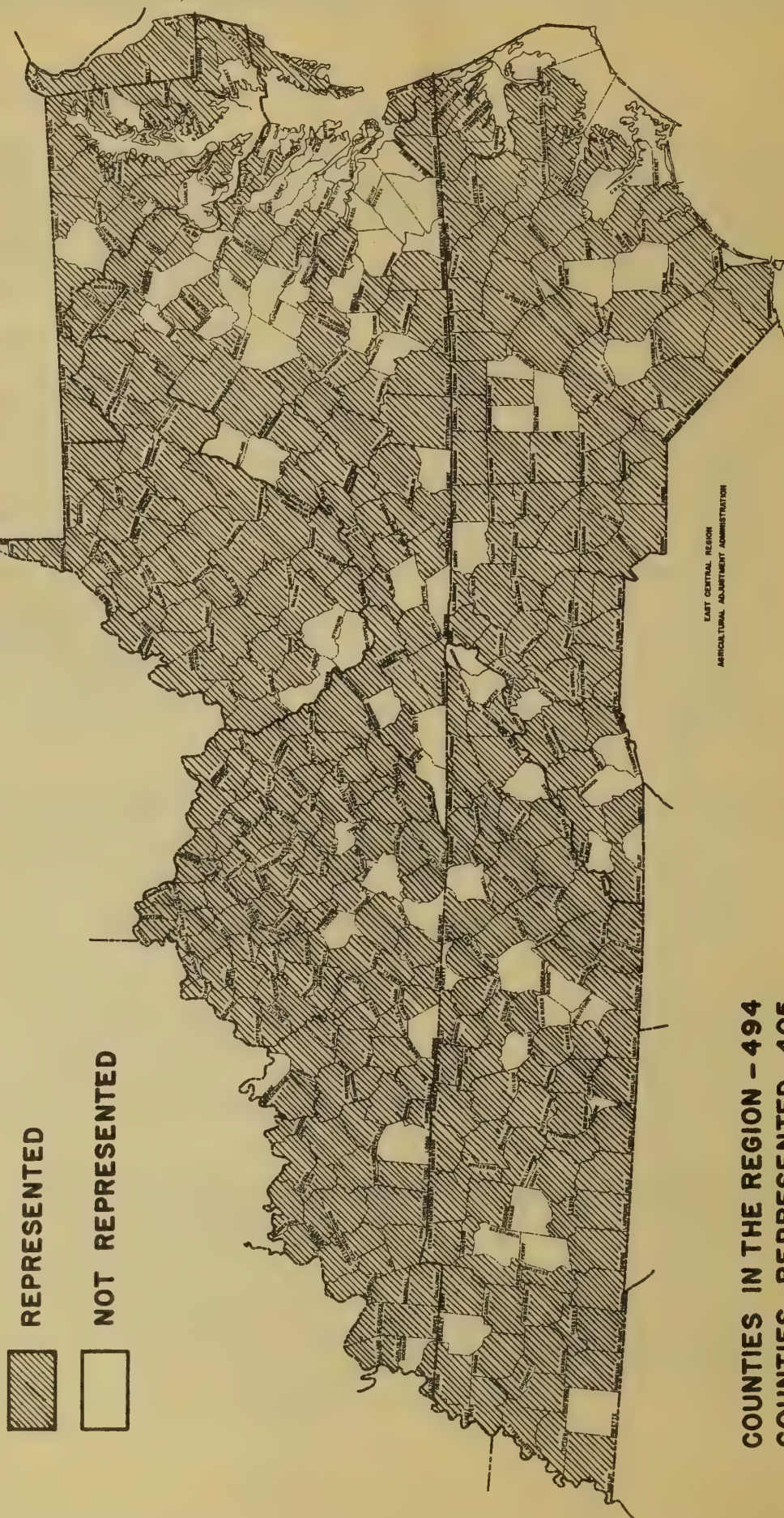
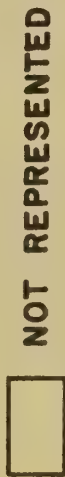
No. 5 - Marketing Quotas, Loans, and Diversion Programs. The committee recommends that: 1. County and community committeemen make every possible effort to get the facts concerning the world wheat situation and loan provisions of the Act to all wheat producers before May 31; 2. The rate of penalty on excess cotton be increased to 7 cents per pound; 3. The cotton regulations be amended so that farm quotas, rather than producer quotas, be issued and that the operator be responsible for penalties; 4. In the case of flue-cured tobacco, an effort be made to check performance before harvesting begins, and no credit be given for plowing up or otherwise destroying tips or last leaves; 5. The penalty on excess tobacco be collected at the time of sale; 6. Marketing quotas on wheat be approved; 7. Wheat marketing quotas be issued on a farm basis rather than on a producer basis; 8. Plans be made for tobacco loan programs for 1941 similar to the 1940 loans.

No. 6 - The Department's Food Program and the AAA. The committee recommends that: 1. An arrangement be made by the SMA and tomato canneries which will guarantee that the price differential for 1941 over 1940 be passed to growers; 2. Commercial vegetable allotments be discontinued, commercial vegetables be included in the general soil-depleting crop classification, and the soil-building allowance be increased at the rate of \$1.50 for each acre of commercial vegetables normally grown on the farm; 3. Intensive educational activities be undertaken in connection with the present food for Defense program; 4. We accept the responsibility for developing an expansion in production of essential foods needed for the national defense of this country and democracies resisting aggression, and the national administration be urged to take such action as may be necessary to assure the delivery of food and other supplies.

No. 7 - Increasing Conservation Through Special Practices. The committee recommends that: 1. Total soil-depleting allotments be discontinued; 2. Allotment farms be given the same opportunity to receive 100 percent of the soil-building allowance in conservation materials as non-allotment farms; 3. If possible, both allotment and non-allotment farms be permitted to receive a definite amount of materials without requiring cash payment of association expenses.

COUNTIES REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE

CHARLOTTE, N.C., MAY 8-10, 1941



EAST CENTRAL REGION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

COUNTIES IN THE REGION - 494
COUNTIES REPRESENTED - 405



FLASHES

FACTS FOR Committeemen

Issued by EAST CENTRAL DIVISION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
U. S. D. A. • WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME II

JUNE 1941

NO. 6

DEFENSE AND THE AAA

The following excerpts were taken from the report of the Committee on the Defense Program and the AAA to the National AAA Conference:

The defense effort must succeed. The interests of any economic group must be subservient to it. Our national point of view must be animated and inspired by a willingness to give rather than a desire to take. Sacrifices are going to be necessary to insure the security of our democratic existence.

Production of abundant food and fiber for our own nation and for other democracies resisting aggression is a duty that farmers accept willingly and with patriotism.

Farm families should, as far as possible, reduce debts to a minimum and accumulate reserves of cash and commodities. They should endeavor to grow as much as possible of what they consume.

We recommend that greater emphasis be given to proper nutrition. Official records reveal that about one-third of our people are below the safety line in health due largely to inadequate and improper diet. This appalling deficiency must be corrected. The strength of the Nation lies in the strength of the individual families that comprise it. The security of the individual family depends upon the security of the Nation.

In this period of uncertainty, it is recognized that food and fiber needs of our country and others we are seeking to aid cannot always be exactly gauged, and that at times we may be asked upon short notice to provide additional food or fiber.

We pledge ourselves to marshalling the agricultural resources of this country so as to best meet the needs of defense.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

Nutrition Briefs

"The minerals which people need come from plants and animals which get their food from the soil. Through soil conservation we can grow better food and more of it."--Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States.

* * *

"Nutrition begins with the soil and climaxes in the food of human beings."--Dr. E. L. Bishop, Medical Director of the TVA.

* * *

"America must be strong, but she cannot be strong when one-half of her sons are substandard physically. America needs whole men, not half men. She must develop vigorous and healthy youths; she must rehabilitate those whose defects are slight; she must rehabilitate those examined and found deficient. The task before us, like all tasks in a democracy, is the duty and responsibility of each and every citizen."--Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Director, National Headquarters Selective Service System.

* * *

"Better nutrition does not mean soft living...It does not mean concentrating our attention on the flesh pots, the luxuries of life. On the contrary, it means becoming harder, more efficient, better able to work overtime whenever it is necessary, better able to do without luxuries when we have to. We do not know exactly what is ahead for us or for the world, but we do know that we are going to be called on to make sacrifices. This is all the more reason for giving attention to the whole problem of nutrition now. By applying our brains, our knowledge, and our common sense to the use of our vast resources, we can be a well-nourished and efficient people in spite of any sacrifices we may have to make."--Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture.

* * *

"The people in every nation today are living under great physical and nervous strain. We in the United States, to keep our nerves healthy under such conditions, need the right kinds of food as well as the right attitude...Whether it be children, whether it be workers, whether it be soldiers, the first step toward a happy, confident attitude is an abundant supply of the right kind of food. On a foundation of good food we can build almost anything. Without it we can build nothing."--Henry A. Wallace, Vice President of the United States.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

Some Timely Statements

J. B. Hutson, President, Commodity Credit Corporation, made the following timely statements at the National Conference:

There are really three parts to this action part of the farm program. There is the AAA, there is the SMA, and there is the CCC.

If we are to do this job ahead of us, if we are to maintain this democratic way of life, each of us must be ready to serve in the particular field in which we can render most effective service. We must not, any of us, be too sensitive in times like this. We must not quibble over small issues. I still believe that if we use our resources and all our abilities to the greatest possible extent and match the Axis powers, fully match them, in defense equipment, we may be able to avoid an open conflict with them. At least we may be able to avoid a conflict that will cause any large loss of life. But I believe just as firmly, perhaps even more, that we must have this equipment, we must match them gun for gun, we must match them in every field if we are to be prepared to defend ourselves and the principles for which we stand. This we can, we must, and we will do.

Program Changes of Interest to ECR

The recommendations of the National Conference endorsed the general objectives of the present program. Some changes, however, were recommended which are of special interest to the East Central Region, are as follows:

- (a) Elimination of total soil-depleting allotment.
- (b) Elimination of vegetable allotments.
- (c) Extension of the all-materials plan so as to make it apply to farms with allotment payments of \$25. or less. The all-materials plan may be extended only to farms having one person entitled to payment.
- (d) That the rate of payment in connection with soil-building allowances be increased from 70 cents per acre of eligible cropland to 90 cents.
- (e) That credit be allowed for application of superphosphate and potash to home gardens.
- (f) A special practice by which low-income families may receive seeds, plants, and fertilizers for use in increasing home food production, the cost to be deducted from AAA payments earned by such families. Under this practice, low-income families could also earn additional payments for carrying out live-at-home practices.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

National Conference Statements by R. M. Evans, Administrator

It is absolutely essential that we recognize that change is inevitable, and that AAA must change with the times. AAA, like a human being, either grows or shrivels up and dies. So we must look the future squarely in the face and consciously, deliberately, and wisely shift our AAA program as needed to enable it to weather the storms and give to our **farmers** and to the Nation the protection which this great public grant of power makes possible.

Machines are changing the face of our land. Machines, thank God, are making it unnecessary that we spend so much back-breaking effort to produce the food and fiber the world needs. But just as surely as the sun rises in the east, the machine on the farm is breaking up the old family-type farm.

To farmers who like many others are worrying about what will happen at the end of this defense effort, let me say that we shall not have another depression like 1932. If we should go into such a tailspin we'll never come out of it until we have crashed in a revolution that will bring no man knows what.

I cannot tell you just what the changes should be, but I can give you in broad perspective the general lines along which I think our thought and activity should follow.

First, the democracy of AAA should be broadened to reach more of the small farmers, tenants, and sharecroppers.

Second, I think the organization of AAA should be tightened to make it more protective of farmers' interest. We should make our committees function more efficiently and more democratically.

Third, I think we should extend more of the benefits of AAA to the small farmers and sharecroppers. Especially since the enactment of the new 85 percent loan, I believe we can well afford and should use more of our wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, and other payments to alleviate distress and increase the opportunities for small producers of those crops.

Fourth, we must consider changing AAA to make it cushion the shocks mechanization has brought to many of the people on our farms.

Fifth, we should make our conservation program more positive and more thorough.

Sixth, always keep parity as our goal.

I see the AAA of the future as a great force for the preservation of democracy. In my opinion AAA will be one of the chief means of keeping America on the right track during the next few years. Ours is a grave responsibility. We can only rise to it by facing the facts, and by acting. Let us not be afraid of the future; and let us always be an action agency.



FLASHES

FACTS FOR Committeemen

Issued by EAST CENTRAL DIVISION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
U. S. D. A. • WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME II

JULY 1941

NO. 7

AUGUST IS CROP INSURANCE MONTH

August is the month in which committeemen will intensify their work on 1942 wheat crop insurance. The closing date is August 30, 1941.

The security that wheat crop insurance offers all wheat growers has been emphasized in state and fieldmen training meetings. A well-rounded plan to impress upon wheat growers the benefits offered them under the all-risk wheat crop insurance program will depend upon committee action in each county and community.

Farmers don't like to gamble on their wheat production. Crop insurance takes out the gamble by assuring a minimum fixed income. Insurance protects the wheat crop from every hazard, whether it be drought, insects, fire, flood, plant disease, storms, wind, or hail. It guarantees 75% of normal yield. Growers are protected on their initial investment of preparing and seeding the wheat crop. Farmers realize the benefits of insuring their lives, their homes, and their automobiles, and now they can insure their incomes from the wheat they produce. Wheat crop insurance does not require a cash outlay since a wheat note plan has been developed to pay the premiums.

The wheat grower's road has been up and down. Some years he has produced in large quantity, and in other years the crop has failed. All-risk insurance will take the bumps out of the road by keeping the income from wheat crops--whether a bumper yield or a total failure--on a fairly level basis from year to year.

Every possible means of contacting wheat growers before the deadline, August 30, will be used in an effort to get every grower to fully understand the protection offered them so they will take out insurance policies before it is too late. Applications will not be accepted after the date of deadline. Time is short.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

"HARVESTS FOR TOMORROW" -- The AAA movie, "Harvests for Tomorrow" may soon be available in the East Central Region for showings at commercial theaters. Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc. and Loews, Inc., who are distributing the film at no cost in the Northeast, say it depends upon how much interest county committeemen can create with theater managers in their respective areas before the picture will be released to East Central States. The film has been scoring successes throughout New England and in metropolitan areas of the East. Director Finn says, "Since the primary emphasis of the film is on the conservation of the soil through use of lime and superphosphate, it should serve a very useful purpose in our region besides being wholesome entertainment."

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CONDITIONING FOR SHOCKS -- "We must move with the changing world, not shrink from it," said J. Clyde Marquis, former United States delegate to the International Agricultural Institute at Rome in addressing East Central district meetings of county committeemen. He pointed out that agriculture is confronted with the need for drastic adjustments because of this war and added that AAA fortunately provides the machinery to enable farmers in America to carry out these adjustments.

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COMMITTEEMEN START 1942 CAMPAIGN -- District meetings throughout the East Central Region have been concluded with a total attendance of more than 4,000. These are now being followed by meetings in the counties with all community committeemen. This should result in a better understanding of all phases of the 1942 program. For this effort to be most effective, however, county and community committeemen will need to follow up with their detailed assignment of reaching every farmer possible concerning the program.

-----O-----

CONSERVATION MATERIALS SHOULD MOVE -- To avoid peak delivery congestion, and to benefit most from current opportunities on superphosphate, farmers may now order for immediate delivery conservation materials to be applied during the 1942 program year.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

WASHINGTON'S FRIEND WAS RIGHT -- No one has offered better information regarding pasture management than James Anderson, a friend of George Washington, who in 1797 said that observation of the cow actually grazing in the pasture and study of the cow's grazing habits teaches a farmer more about pasture management than all other sources, according to D. B. Johnstone-Wallace, Cornell University pasture expert in a recent address before West Virginia AAA committeemen. He said that a well-managed acre of pasture, properly treated with phosphate and lime, is often the most valuable acre on the farm.

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BUTTERFAT'S VITAMIN A INCREASED -- Department studies show that vitamin A potency of butterfat from cows fed U. S. No. 1 alfalfa hay was at least four times that of fat from cows fed U. S. No. 3 timothy.

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"A PLACE IN THE SUN" -- "The commodity high-loan program is in effect a price-fixing program. No price-fixing program can succeed without rigid control of the supply of the commodity whose price is being fixed...the necessity of wheat quotas themselves is perfectly obvious."-- Editorial, The Baltimore Sun, July 28, 1941.

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NEW AAA PUBLICATION -- "Our Future Strength," another attractive AAA publication, is being shipped to State offices. Additional supplies, if desired, may be obtained upon request through the regular channels. It is well-illustrated and explains how the fight for better soil gives promise of a brighter future.

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GOOD SEED ECONOMY -- At a state-wide meeting of committeemen in Delaware July 24, Mr. C. E. Phillips, Agronomist, Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, in discussing the importance of good seed, said "I can get all the weeds I want without paying 25 cents a pound for their seeds."

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

1942 WHEAT MARKETING QUOTA PROCLAIMED

A wheat marketing quota for the 1942 crop has been proclaimed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. The proclamation was made at this time in order to give growers the opportunity to make plans for 1942 crops before seeding time. The 1942-43 supply used in the quota determination is estimated at 1,300 million bushels.

The 1942 national acreage allotment of 55 million acres was announced on May 22, 1941.

The date for the marketing quota referendum will be set in the spring as soon as the condition of the 1942 crop can be determined.

-----O-----

In connection with the proclamation, R. M. Evans, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said "The large supply puts a real challenge before wheat farmers. It is a challenge to work together to adjust acreage and to hold the price-depressing surplus off the market until it is needed. The result of such cooperation in a national program is very clear today. American wheat farmers face the same problems confronting wheat growers in other exporting countries, but nowhere have the farmers as effective and as democratic a program to protect their prices. American farmers are getting far better prices for their 1941 crop than farmers in any other wheat exporting country."

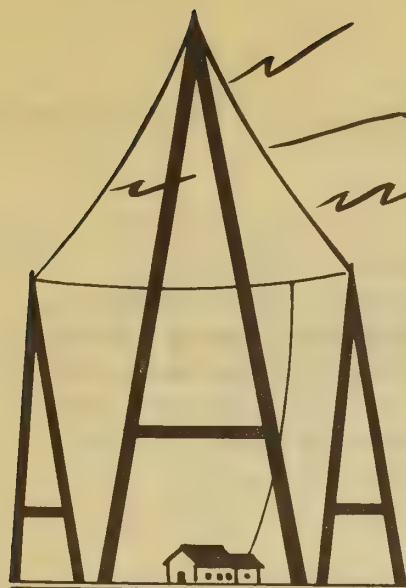
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INCREASED PENALTY ON EXCESS COTTON -- Penalties on 1941 cotton marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota will be higher than last year.

The penalty on 1941 cotton under the present law is 50% of the basic loan rate, or approximately 7 cents a pound, as compared with 3 cents a pound on the 1940 crops. There will be no increase, however, in the total amount of penalties due on carry-over penalty cotton marketed in excess of quota in 1941. (U.S.D.A. Weekly Press Release 138-41)

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COVER THE LAND -- Prepare now for the protection of your soil against erosion. Almost 6 out of every 7 acres of cropland in the United States is subject to erosion. As erosion advances, the whole job of farming at once becomes more difficult and less profitable. Seed winter cover crops, grasses and legumes. Take care of your land and your land will take care of you.



FLASHES

FACTS FOR Committeemen

Issued by EAST CENTRAL DIVISION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
U. S. D. A. • WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME II

AUGUST 1941

NO. 8

COVER UP FOR WINTER

Committeemen meeting in East Central counties during the past several weeks have evidenced sincere enthusiasm toward taking active part in the National Defense program. Now that Secretary Wickard has asked USDA Defense Boards to promote winter cover crops, committeemen can give no better service to the defense program than to emphasize the vital importance of cover crops in their farm plan work now underway. The USDA Defense Boards in States and counties have answered the call of the Secretary by backing the efforts of committeemen to make farmers conscious of the vital importance of winter cover crops as a national defense measure.

Because legume cover crops (crimson clover, vetch, Austrian peas, etc.) supply nitrogen to the soil they take on added significance this winter. Chemical nitrogen is required for many defense needs. Therefore, farmers can make more nitrates available for defense by growing crops that build up nitrogen supplies in the soil.

An estimated two thirds of all intertilled acreage in the Region goes unprotected in winter. Erosion and leaching drain the soil of all-important supplies of nitrogen and other plant foods, indicating that a good many farmers have not learned that winter months can be used to great advantage by simply planting soil-building legumes which prevent erosion and at the same time store away essential nitrogen in the soil. The winter legumes take nitrogen from the everlasting supply in the air and put it back into the land; the very soils are being prepared for any emergency. Non-leguminous cover crops, like rye and barley, stop the loss of nitrogen already accumulated.

Due to the defense situation, the need is now more acute than ever to expand the acreage of winter cover crops to conserve and increase the supply of nitrogen in the soil.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

ECR ON THE AIR

Columbia Broadcasting System's Washington station, WJSV, now carries a weekly series of notes on activities in the East Central Region. The program is part of the CBS Country Journal on Saturdays, which starts at 11:00 A.M. Eastern Standard Time. At about 11:20 A.M., Eric Sevareid and Albert Warner, Columbia's ace reporters, conclude the CBS feature with news from AAA's East Central Region. This is a Department-wide program.

TIME'S A-WASTIN'

With that August 30 wheat crop insurance deadline right on our heels, committeemen throughout the region are completing interviews with farmers in connection with 1942 farm plans and wheat crop insurance. Tennessee is setting a torrid pace in preliminary reports. Washington County in East Tennessee with a goal of 250 policies was the first county in the ECR to reach its goal.

PACE-MAKERS

Weakley County, Tennessee, has belied its name and sets out to become anything but "weakly" with the biggest order for lime as a conservation material in the East Central Region. Weakley County requested 3,835 tons during the first month orders were being received for the 1942 program. Another Tennessee County, Benton, set the triple super-phosphate pace, ordering nearly 1,000 tons the first month.

COW OR HAY BALER?

Speaking before a statewide meeting of committeemen, chief clerks, and county agents at Raleigh, North Carolina, L. D. Bayer, head North Carolina Agronomy Department, cited experiments showing that soybean hay grown on limed land contained twice as much protein (costly part of the ration) as soybean hay produced on unlimed ground. Thus, to get the same amount of protein from the hay produced on unlimed land a cow would need to eat twice as much of it.

MORAL: Lime your land for growing all legume hay, including soybeans and lespedeza. Don't make a hay baler out of your cow!

CALLING ALL HENS

The Secretary of Agriculture is asking that all hens be drafted for greater egg production for vitamin-rich foods for National Defense. So there is a patriotic call for every hen to do her part. Only recognized cause for deferment from this draft is for the hen to list dependents--baby chicks for spring layers. Farmers can "persuade" their hens to join up by proper feeding, housing, and treatment.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

LEARNING IT THE HARD WAY

"Present highly satisfactory prices now being received on border markets for the first North Carolina tobacco (flue-cured) to reach the markets...are traceable directly to two factors, the crop control voted by the farmers themselves and a short crop caused by adverse weather conditions...satisfactory prices will continue only so long as the crop is held to reasonable limits...In times of satisfactory prices there is always a tendency to forget everything else and to reason blindly that the prices will surely continue another year and that the more each grower plants, the more he will receive for it. The fallacy of that reasoning has been demonstrated time and time again, but the lesson is a hard one to learn, and harder to retain in the face of the buoyant effect of high prices."--Editorial, The Raleigh News and Observer.

CHECK AND DOUBLE CHECK

Performance checking in most East Central counties is well ahead of previous years. The average number of farms checked per day by supervisors has shown an encouraging increase. However, in some instances it is evident that county committees need to review local situations; to assure a sufficient number of supervisors working to definitely complete the job on time, and to correct cases where the supervisors' rate of work is low. Special attention should be given to re-checking disposition of excess acreages.

THE WAR AND WHEAT

Have you been asked why there was a need of the 11% decrease in wheat allotments for '42 when a war is going on in Europe? Here's why: The wheat supply in this country is twice the amount of wheat used each year in the United States. Combined with the loss of export markets was a 1941 yield per acre 1/4 higher than the ten year average.

Supplies in all the exporting countries are at record height and exports are at record low, making world supplies much larger than usual.

A total supply of wheat in the United States of 1.3 billion bushels calls for action to protect the wheat farmers' income.

NOT A FISH STORY

Did you know that fertilization of ponds increases the growth of fish? The effect is to stimulate the growth of plant life which in turn nourishes the fish. Yet, some folks still don't believe fertilizing pastures affects the livestock or people who consume the livestock products. Perhaps they could gather a few lessons from the fish.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

DEMOCRACY GOES TO WORK

Committee elections will soon be held; and as committeemen have the major responsibility of launching and administering the 1942 program, the elections are most important. This is no year for "business as usual," and this is not the year for committee elections "as usual." Farmers participating in the program should go "all-out" in an effort to obtain the widest participation in community election meetings.

If community elections in 1940 were outstanding for the interest and attendance, and for the quality of leaders chosen in the democratic way, the responsibility of making democracy work in the approaching elections is even more important. Steps should be taken so that all farmers in each county fully realize the importance of the work to be done by the committeemen and the necessity for choosing well-qualified men to serve as committeemen. It is very desirable that the committeemen elected represent all sections of the community.

These are the days of world-crisis for the democratic way of life. AAA can do its part by maintaining democracy through broad participation of farmers in electing their committeemen.

CAN ALL YOUR CAN'TS

Tom Cornwell, North Carolina State Committeeman, says that there are far more "cans" in the AAA program than there are "can'ts." In fact, the cans probably outnumber the can'ts 100 to 1. It's the cans that committeemen are now talking about to their neighbors in East Central States. If the committeemen will keep their neighbors informed on what they can do in the AAA program and encourage them to do it, all of us will hear much less about the can'ts.

We are usually "down" on things we're not "up" on. See to it that farmers in your community are up on the 1942 program.

FARM MACHINERY GETS HIGH PRIORITY

A Farm Machinery and Equipment Rating Plan announced by the Office of Production Management is considered by the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations as "the best assurance that the Nation's farmers will be able to carry on their vital food-for-defense program." OPM assigns a high defense rating (A-10) to deliveries of materials necessary for the production of parts for the repair and maintenance of existing farm machinery, and the highest civilian rating (B-1) to deliveries of materials which are needed for the production of new farm equipment.

DEFENSE BOARDS

In view of the designation by the Secretary of Agriculture of State and County AAA chairmen as chairmen of State and County USDA Defense Boards, all committeemen are expected to cooperate fully with the boards' activities.



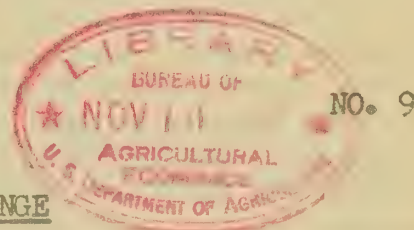
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FACTS FOR Committeemen

Issued by EAST CENTRAL DIVISION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
U. S. D. A. • WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME II

SEPTEMBER 1941



NO. 9

FARMERS ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE

More milk, cheese, eggs, and hogs. This is the order of the day for American agriculture. These are "foods for freedom." State and national goals for all essential farm commodities have been announced by the Secretary. Regional meetings have been held in which farm leaders and others working with defense boards have suggested courses of action which may be effective in attaining these goals. Now State, county, and community meetings are being held, where the real organization for this vitally important work will be completed.

The campaign includes a farm-to-farm canvass by committeemen in every community in the United States. The keynote in this production effort will be to inform individual farmers throughout the Nation of agricultural needs for 1942 and to work out the contribution that each can make in this time of emergency.

During the canvass there will be opportunity for the farmer to execute an all-out farm defense program plan. This plan will provide for a listing of the farm commodities for which increases are needed and the maximum contribution that the farmer can make toward voluntarily meeting these needs. The intention of producers will be summarized so that the Nation may know well in advance of the 1942 planting season that our own people will be well fed and that ample amounts of food will be available for shipment to anti-axis countries in 1942.

Committeemen in the East Central Region will soon launch this campaign. It is the greatest responsibility ever undertaken by American agriculture and constitutes a challenge unequalled in farm history.

ACQUIRING SUPPLIES

During the 5 months from announcement of the 1941 food program by the Secretary on April 3 to early September the Department of Agriculture purchased farm products as follows: American cheese, 69½ million pounds; dry skim milk, 19½ million pounds; evaporated milk, 5 million cases; about 143 million dozen eggs; and 200 million pounds of lard.

LAW OR PATRIOTISM?

Joseph H. Blandford, State Committeeman from Maryland, recently made the following excellent statement: "The topsoil is our most important national asset. Among the million and odd laws on the statute books in the United States, there is not one, so far as I have been able to learn, which requires farmers to replace in the soil the fertility they remove by the crops they grow or cause it to lose by improper care. Our homes, our health, our business, and money, our birds, dogs, and cats are all protected; but the thing which makes it possible to have all these is being wantonly and rapidly exhausted. The preservation of our soil for future generations is an act of patriotism at any time, but especially now in the presence of our country's grave peril. Patriotism does not consist merely in reciting the Pledge to the Flag and singing the Star-Spangled Banner. We may even go further and take holiday on Washington's birthday, shoot firecrackers on the Fourth of July, and eat turkey on Thanksgiving Day, but unless we take better care of our topsoil than many of us are now doing, we cannot honestly lay claim to the proud title of 'Patriot.'"

ALL-OUT EFFORT VS NORMAL BUSINESS

"Many of us have been saying for some time that business as usual is out the window. One man asked me how he could help in the defense program 'without interfering with his normal business!' There are too many people asking the same question. As long as that attitude exists, we will not attain an all-out effort."--W. L. Batt, Director of Materials Division, OPM.

HARVESTS FOR TOMORROW

Reports on committee work in getting local theater managers to arrange showings of the AAA movie, "Harvests for Tomorrow," have been trickling in very slowly. In some sections, however, committeemen obtained extensive bookings for the picture and results gleaned in the weekly lists of new bookings has been splendid. If committeemen in territories where no booking has been made want this picture, dates should be arranged at once with the theater managers as TIME IS SHORT.

STOCKPILES AND HISTORY

"My recent visit to England and talks with people who have traveled all over Europe convince me that the stockpiles of food now being built up will be the biggest single factor in shaping the future course of world history. Twenty-three years ago we helped win the war for democracy, but we lost the peace. As a result, the most devastating tyranny now threatens to engulf the world. This time we cannot afford to lose the peace. In the fight for freedom, milk and meat will take up where bombs and planes leave off."—Administrator R. M. Evans.

VITAL NEEDS

Anticipated needs from this country for animal protein foods by Britain amount to about one-fourth of its total supply, or enough to feed about 10 million people.

About 6 or 8 percent of the total farm production of the United States is expected to be needed. These exports will require the product of from 25 to 27½ million acres of cropland, which is about twice the acreage required for exports in 1940-1941.

MARKET BASKETS AND DINNER TABLES

"A total defense program requires a total nutrition program. Each is a part of the other. No nation achieves total strength unless all of its citizens are well fed. Even though farmers have done a commendable job in the production field, we cannot say with complacency that we are probably better fed than any other nation, that we have the widest variety, the greatest quantity, the highest quality standards for food, and let it go at that. Vast stocks of food and striking facts about nutrition science are of no avail until the two come together in the market baskets and on the dinner tables of all families throughout the nation. The nutrition of the nation depends in large part on the tables set by the nation's home-makers."—Farm Defense Program Series No. 6.

GUARDING AGAINST INFLATION

"Agriculture is in a better position than most other industries to guard against sharp, inflationary price rises. Farmers are acting to maintain fair prices by increasing production of commodities in which shortages might occur. The Food-For-Defense Program, which provides for price-supporting purchases, also provides for increased production and for sale on the market of purchased supplies in case of unwarranted speculative price increases."—Farmers and the Second Year of National Defense.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

REGIONAL MEETING

East Central State Committeemen, executive assistants, and fieldmen met with officials of the Department of Agriculture in Washington September 26 and 27, 1941, to develop plans for phases of the Farm Defense Program with which AAA will be actively concerned in the effort to obtain foods for defense. The AAA, like other agencies of the Department, has accepted responsibility for doing its share of the immense job that lies ahead. Through the local AAA committeemen farm-to-farm contacts will be made for the purpose of discussing farm goals and executing individual farm defense plans.

The conference was concluded with the following statement by J. D. Craddock, Kentucky State committeeman: "We are a peace-loving people. The growth and development of this country is based on freedom. In the First World War it was necessary to effect an organization by visiting each community within the county. In the present emergency we are in a position under the farm program organization to move immediately. Our boys in the service will not let us down; and our farmers will do whatever is necessary to protect this country. After this emergency is over the farm program will be even more important than it is today."

ALLOTMENTS IN OCTOBER

Acreage allotments for cotton, tobacco, commercial corn, potatoes, and peanuts for 1942 will be determined for each farm in the region during the month of October—which is from 2 to 4 months earlier than usual. The 1942 wheat allotments have already been issued.

DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

In order that farmers may know of the opportunity to participate financially in the defense effort and at the same time make a sound investment, the Treasury Department in cooperation with AAA has developed a plan whereby each farmer receiving payment under the farm program will receive with his check information concerning Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps.

FIRST 1941 PAYMENTS

First payments have been made under the 1941 program in 24 counties of Virginia. This is well ahead of the date on which first payments were issued under any previous program and reflects the earlier closing date now applicable in that State. Other States with advanced closing dates will soon have first checks forwarded county offices for delivery to producers. Each person entitled to both a 1941 ACP and a 1941 parity payment will receive one check covering both amounts.



FLASHES

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AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
U. S. D. A. • WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME II

OCTOBER 1941

NOV 21 1941

NO. 10

TOGETHER WE PROGRESS

Agriculture is prepared to meet any demands for total defense. We do not have to plow up every hillside in a desperate effort to feed the Nation. Furthermore, the soil-building practices carried out through the AAA program have created a vast storehouse of productive resources in the soil. If all the superphosphate used by farmers under the AAA during the period 1936-41 were loaded on freight cars placed end to end they would reach practically the full length of the East Central Region; the limestone would reach $1\frac{1}{2}$ times across the continent. In final analysis, of course, the farmer committeemen elected by the farmers have been responsible for these and other successes of the program.

Farmers throughout the region have elected their committees for the 1942 program year. In the normal course of events some changes have taken place. In many instances younger men have been chosen and will assume responsibility. Whatever the experiences of retiring committeemen, they deserve great praise for their foresight and untiring efforts in developing and maintaining the farm program in its entirety. They should be encouraged to maintain abiding interest in the success of the program and to seek every opportunity to aid in accomplishing the greatest good for agriculture and the Nation during the days that lie ahead.

We wish every success for 1942 committeemen.

W. G. Finn
Director, East Central Division

"SPIKE" SPEAKS

R. M. (Spike) Evans, AAA Administrator, will report his experiences in England and his observations on the British agricultural situation before two large gatherings of East Central farmers next month. The eastern area of the region will hear the Administrator at Danville, Va., on Armistice Day, November 11, when several thousand persons will visit the tobacco city for the annual Farmer's Day and Armistice exercises. The western part of the region will come together on the following day, November 12, at Louisville, Ky., for an address by Mr. Evans at the State Fair Grounds.

Mr. Evans recently said: "From the moment you set foot on English soil you are conscious of the importance of food in this conflict. The rationing, the community feeding system, the farm production program, the care in bringing food shipments from the United States — all emphasize again and again the importance of food."

MAKING HISTORY

"There can be no question of the importance of the 'food for freedom' campaign. . . It is generally agreed by everyone that it is the biggest thing that ever hit American agriculture, and that it has a world-wide as well as a national significance which would be hard to overestimate. . . The mechanics of the 'food for freedom' program will go down to every individual farm in the country. Never in the history of the United States has such a wide-spread general effort been attempted. . . By any measuring stick the 'food for freedom' movement possesses immense potentialities for the Nation and the world. It is a voluntary cooperative movement, and the farmers of the Nation through it will have a chance to play a major role in making history."—The Kansas City Times, October 13, 1941.

REPAIR NOW

According to Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, the year of 1942 will be a critical one for farmers. The "food for freedom" program calls for a record farm production. Farmers will have to rely more and more upon machinery, but the defense program will mean much less new farm machinery in 1942. Every farmer can help his country and himself by repairing old machinery now rather than attempting to get new machinery next year. Failure to make repairs now may mean a crop loss later.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY

The foreign policy of the United States was expressed tersely by President Roosevelt a few days ago: "It is to defend the honor, the freedom, the rights, the interests, and the well-being of the American people. We seek no gain at the expense of others. We threaten no one, nor do we tolerate threats from others. No nation is more deeply dedicated to the ways of peace; no nation is fundamentally stronger to resist aggression."

LASTING GAINS

Up to September 30, 1941, more than 725,000 tons of ground limestone had been ordered for distribution as conservation material under the 1942 program in the region. This compares with about 390,000 tons ordered during a corresponding period under the 1941 program. It is apparent that interest in the use of limestone is rapidly increasing and that the 1942 program should enable East Central farmers to establish a new record with this important practice.

MR. PEANUT STEPS OUT

Rapidly increasing in importance because of recent amazing developments, the once-lowly peanut may reach its peak under the Farm Defense Program. The conversion of this versatile crop into oil is putting a top-hat on Brother Peanut and revolutionizing the industry. But increased production for defense may be hard to attain. The little fellow refuses to grow up without encouragement. Proper soils respond only to fertilizer treatments and careful management with the use of machinery. Peanut oil has a splendid record and may be "just what the doctor ordered" for the nutrition phase of the defense program, and industrial uses are broadening every day. Mr. Peanut will be stepping out from now on — right into the limelight.

1942 COTTON REFERENDUM

As a result of uncertain world conditions, the present cotton situation is such that marketing quotas, on which a vote will be held December 13, 1941, are more important than ever before. The carry-over of American cotton is sufficient to meet all estimated needs of the present year without adding any of this year's crop. Although domestic consumption of cotton amounted to nearly 10 million bales in 1940-41, the increase (in domestic consumption) was more than offset by the decline in exports from 6 million bales in 1939-40 to little more than a million bales for 1940-41.

The present price of cotton is due largely to the loan rate. Without marketing quotas, loans are prohibited under existing conditions. Without loans cotton farmers would face a greatly lowered income.

ADVANCE TO NORMALCY

"A farmer friend of mine said the other day, 'If 25 years from today we are referring to World War II as the "past war," it will have been fought in vain. If we call it the "last" war — and I mean last — then it will have been worth what it cost.' . . . Planning for a post-war agriculture should envision much greater public management of our entire economy — management of the economy for abundance. That will not be a return to normalcy — it will be an advance to a normalcy we have never known before."—Iowa Farm Economist, September, 1941.

THE PARITY STANDARD

"What's parity anyway? Parity is like a can tied to a dog's tail. The dog (prices of other products) can't move any faster than the can (parity for farm products). Parity goes up and down as prices of things farmers buy go up and down. That's why a price guarantee should be stated, not in dollars, but in a fixed percentage of parity. The dog with the can tied to his tail can't gain ground on the can. And a rising price level can't leave parity behind."—Editorial in Wallaces' Farmer, September 20, 1941.

"COMMITTEE WORK IS GREAT"

J. M. Hester, Logan County, Kentucky committeeman finds his committee work can be made really enjoyable and describes his neighborly experiences while making the farm-to-farm canvass of 155 farms to help farmers make out their 1942 farm practice plans. Mr. Hester submits the following report:

"We did eat or had the invitation to eat watermelons out of 43 different patches.

"We visited 7 young orchards and tasted peaches, apples, and plums from 72 different trees. We refused to eat dinner with 7 of my best friends as I had already eaten all I could hold with 9 others the same day.

"I looked at and into 4 new underground storage rooms with tons of canned fruit and vegetables. Looked at 93 gardens of which 76 were past the 10-year average. Ten of these were ideal gardens.

"I was shown 13 nice herds of beef and milk cattle, 7 new colts, 4 sows and pigs, 3 flocks of brooder chicks just about ready to go into production and probably every flock of sheep that was on the 155 farms visited.

"I walked through hundred of acres of grass and legumes where nothing but bushes and sawbriars grew 6 years ago. I saw all the hybrid corn growing on these farms and 4 crops of diseased tobacco as well as several crops of good tobacco.

"I stuck twice in a mudhole and walked the soles off the only good pair of shoes I had. I was asked 1,310 questions I could not answer and the several I did answer I was not sure they were answered correctly.

"I was shown one 1941 boy baby with a draft-registered daddy.

"I tried to explain tenant purchase to 3 nice young men.

"I was asked 29 times what I thought about the war, every time telling them I did not know enough about it to think.

"I took orders for 140,900 pounds of Government phosphate and one-third of the farms had already received theirs before I was there.

"I made the whole round and do not think I made anyone mad; I had a wonderful time and felt just as good as I did when I started.

"So thanking all you committeemen, I am, J. M. Hester."



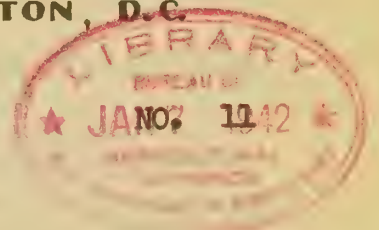
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U. S. D. A. WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME II

NOVEMBER 1941



DIVIDENDS FROM FERTILITY ACCOUNT

American farmers will more than meet production goals for 1942, according to preliminary reports of the Food for Freedom canvass. The importance of the position that the American farmer occupies in the present war and in shaping the kind of world we will have after the war cannot be overemphasized.

Great Britain must have American food to win. In comparing the efforts American farmers need to make in the emergency with that of farmers in Great Britain, D. B. Johnstone-Wallace reports in the "Country Gentleman" that English farmers have plowed out more than 4 million acres of grassland since the war began. This battle of the soil is known as the "Grow for Victory" campaign, and the plowing up of grassland is not confined to farms, but includes public parks, playing fields, and other recreational areas.

In producing food sufficient, first to feed our own people, second to help feed 10 million British people, and third to create a stockpile, the American farmer is not required to take such drastic action as is required of the British farmer. For the past several years East Central farmers have been using tremendous quantities of lime and superphosphate, along with legumes and grasses, to increase their fertility account in the soil. Now, during the emergency, we can draw dividends from our bank of fertility. Our improved pastures will "pay off" in increased milk, poultry, and pork production. Each acre we devote to a crop needed in the Food for Freedom program will yield more as a result of stored fertility.

The American farmer is fortunate in having in operation a program to aid in meeting the urgent demands of national defense. As the Administrator puts it, "After the war that same program, piloted by farmers in every community in the United States, will enable us to make an orderly and common-sense adjustment in that peacetime world."

THE BIGGER JOB

Since the 1942 Farm Defense goals call for record production, it is of utmost importance that every possible difficulty in reaching these goals shall be met. Furthermore, the need is to meet difficulties before they arise. In general, the Nation's farm plant is in the best condition in years. In most areas fall harvests have been such as to assure dairymen, poultrymen, hog growers, and cattlemen an abundance of feed. Livestock numbers are increasing. Yet, with all these favorable factors, our aims will not be realized unless we have maximum coordination of efforts in planning and the widest possible use of up-to-date knowledge in carrying out these plans. Our national self-interest and our humanitarian instincts challenge us to this job of producing food and to do it on a scale that will write history.

NO QUOTA, NO LOANS

Cotton prices are up—highest since 1929—in spite of the war, certainly not because of it. Present prices could not be a result of the war; producers have suffered a terrific loss of exports—the books show an 85-percent reduction. Under ordinary conditions this would naturally create ruinous prices. But instead, prices are strong. Why? Experts say that the loan program is one of the chief reasons for this year's prices. Loans, remember, will not be in effect unless farmers approve quotas, because it would be unwise for the Government to risk public funds without orderly marketing. The continuance of marketing quotas depends upon the referendum of December 13, 1941. No one can do more to guide the destiny of cotton prices than producers themselves.

PLANNING FOR POST-WAR

Fear that a severe economic depression will follow the defense effort exists in some quarters. Secretary Wickard believes, however, that through proper planning it will be possible to maintain a national income greater than ever before. Recently a national and 9 regional committees were established for the purpose of drafting a broad agricultural plan for making full use of our manpower and resources for the benefit of the American people in a post-war world. These committees will work with State agricultural colleges and local planning committees.

DANVILLE AND LOUISVILLE

The meetings held at Danville, Va., and Louisville, Ky., November 11 and 12, where the Administrator told of his recent trip to England, were successful from every standpoint. Thousands of farmers, AAA workers, and city folk had the opportunity of getting first-hand information concerning his experiences and conditions as he found them. Mr. Evans presented a very clear picture of the seriousness of the food situation in England.

TIMELY THOUGHT

In a recent address, J. B. Hutson, President, Commodity Credit Corporation, made the following observation: "When prices are rising and seem likely to remain high for some time, the temptation to buy land and unnecessary farm equipment is strong. But this temptation should be stoutly resisted. The prospects for increased income that look so bright now may turn out to be illusory. In short, this looks like a good time to do some heavy thinking, to build up reserves, to pay off old debts, not to incur new ones."

COMMITTEE TEAMWORK

Committeemen in Green County, Kentucky, completed their farm-to-farm canvass one day before the canvass was to begin nationally and days before it actually started in most communities. Within an 8-day period the committeemen had made contacts on all but 10 of the 1,947 farms in the county. A complete summary was filed in the State office on November 3. All but 51 of the producers contacted pledged their cooperation in meeting the 1942 production goals.

How was Green County able to do its work so as to rank first in the Food for Freedom canvass? Such accomplishments do not just happen. The answer lies in the fact that the AAA committeemen accepted the assignment as a challenge and used teamwork in getting the job done. The high percentage of participation and the speed with which the work was completed indicate that committeemen hold the confidence of neighboring farmers as a result of service rendered in the past. Two years ago the committeemen of this county put over a successful cover crop campaign under the slogan "Make Green County Green."

PROGRAMS AND RISKS

The Secretary of Agriculture recently said: "Some people fear that farmers may produce so much that they will depress farm prices. I've thought about that too—a great deal. It is a risk. But I've also thought about the risk that we might produce too little. To my mind, that's a greater risk. Any industry which deliberately produces too little in this emergency will face—and it should face—the anger of America. Bear in mind that we are better equipped to deal with surpluses than ever before. The food stamp plan helps dispose of surpluses; so does the school lunch program and other programs developed in recent years. These programs help out in a number of ways. They help the farmer and they build national morale, national health, and national efficiency. They help to give America strength for the tasks that lie ahead. The commodity loan powers are being used now to put a floor under farm prices. They will be used for that purpose in the future."

EGG-DRYING EXPANDS

Since last spring the number of egg-drying plants in the United States has increased from 16 to around 60 with a possible production capacity of around 170 million pounds of dried product. Unprecedented quantities of dried eggs are needed because of the war. However, according to reports, production facilities are sufficient to provide for domestic and export needs and to furnish stockpiles for future use.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY

AAA committeemen, who were called upon to do the Farm Defense Program job, are demonstrating that "where there's a will there's a way." Here are examples:

One community committeeman in Kentucky did not have a car, but took the Farm Defense forms and visited his neighbors by tractor.

A committeewoman walked 6 miles to get her Farm Defense forms and called on farmers in her community about them.

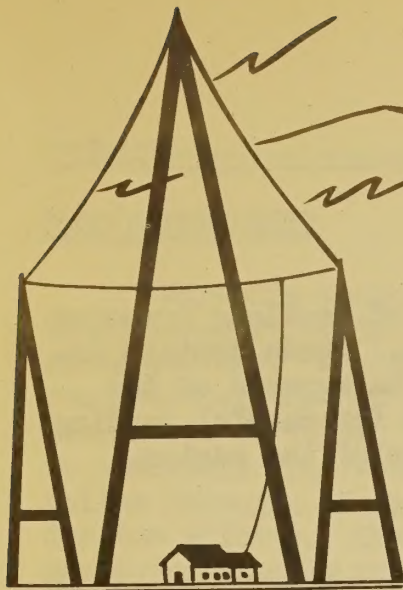
In West Virginia a committeeman said he had 14 cows to milk night and morning but that he would contact all of the farmers assigned to him.

A community committeeman in Tennessee said, "I am 82 years old. I cannot drive a car but my wife can. I will contact my farmers."

FASTER MOVEMENT

This is the first year in which as many as one-third of the region's payment applications were in State offices by November 30, notwithstanding the fact that both conservation and parity payments for 1941 are covered by one application. Cases paid as of that date were double the number paid in 1940; in 1939 none had been paid.

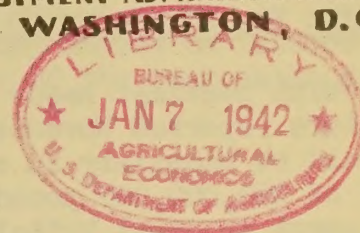
	Total Appl. for year	Rec'd. State Offices Nov. 30	Rec'd. Exam. Sec. Nov. 30	Paid by Nov. 30
1939	589,000	94,000	41,000	0
1940	710,000	168,000	134,000	31,000
1941	735,000	250,000	207,000	61,000



FLASHES

FACTS FOR Committeemen

Issued by EAST CENTRAL DIVISION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
U.S.D.A. • WASHINGTON, D.C.



VOLUME II

DECEMBER 1941

NO. 12

FIRST THINGS FIRST

The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, headed by Vice President Wallace, immediately after the first act of war against the United States, issued a declaration of policy which should guide all citizens in this critical period in our Nation's life. It is as follows:

"FROM NOW ON, every action by this Board and by the related civilian agencies of the Government must be keyed to one goal—complete victory in this war which has been thrust upon us.

"FROM THIS MOMENT we are engaged in a victory program. We can talk and act no longer in terms of a defense program. Victory is our one and only objective, and everything else is subordinate to it.

"IT IS CLEAR that a vastly expanded national effort is imperative. Production schedules for all manner of military items must be stepped up at once. Every activity of our national life and our civilian economy must be immediately adjusted to that change. To attain victory we aim at the greatest production which is physically possible; we call for the greatest national effort that can possibly be made.

"THIS POLICY applies all down the line—in the agencies of Government, in industry, in agriculture, in commerce, in labor, in every phase of national life. There is but one standard for activities in all of these fields—the simple question, 'Is this the utmost that can be done to bring victory?' Policies and actions which meet that test must be adopted; those which do not must be rejected.

"A UNITED PEOPLE will harness the unparalleled might of the United States to one word and one slogan—VICTORY."

"LET'S TALK IT OVER"

"Let's Talk It Over" is the title given a series of booklets prepared for use by committeemen, fieldmen, and other AAA workers. These contain information designed to give a brief clear picture of the background of the AAA program. They require only a limited amount of time for careful reading. No. 1 in the series has been made available to all States of the region.

DRIED MILK AND EGGS MOVE TO BRITAIN

"With heaviest needs for dry skim milk still ahead, the Department of Agriculture reported November 25 that further sharp increases in its production would be necessary in order to meet requirements for lend-lease shipment. A total of 200,000,000 pounds of dry skim milk is required in present goals for shipment to Great Britain under the Lend-Lease Act. Supplying this amount means a 40 to 50 percent increase in total dry skim milk production in the United States. At present total dry skim milk production is nearly 10 percent above production at this time last year. . . From March 15 through November 15, the Department of Agriculture bought slightly more than 29,800,000 pounds of dry skim milk and 32,900,000 pounds of dried eggs. These purchases, primarily for lend-lease shipment, were made through the Surplus Marketing Administration."—Defense Bulletin, December 2, 1941.

BRITISH FARMERS

"When war broke out, Britain's problem was to feed 6 3/4 million more people than in the last war from 4 1/2 million fewer acres under the plough. . . Britain today is already producing more food than before the war. It is an achievement by her farmers that has astonished the most optimistic prophets. . . How has this been accomplished? The real heroes are the farmers. As in America, British farmers are strong individualists, and when it has come down to the improvisations and the overcoming of the hundred-and-one difficulties that present themselves on every farm under wartime conditions, their individualism has stood them in good stead. No totalitarian system could ever have produced such resourcefulness, such determination on the part of each one to make his own contribution to the war effort in his own way. . ."
—From leaflet prepared by L. F. Easterbrook.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE AND DEFENSE

During a recent conference between representatives of the AAA and Vocational Agriculture it was developed that teachers of Vocational Agriculture are presenting courses to 382,000 farm youth and some 200,000 adult farmers in the United States. Vo-Ag teachers now are offering assistance to farmers in the repair, care, and operation of farm machinery and equipment at farm shops located at the school. These shops are manned by experienced workers and much repair work can be done through them. Committeemen should encourage their neighbors to contact Vocational teachers with reference to machinery repairs.

FOOD SUPERIORITY

War-time economy demands that farm production be kept high if we maintain the superiority this nation now has in the Number One material for modern warfare—Food. Goals have been established and the farm-to-farm canvass is complete but the job of attaining those goals is yet before us. With possible scarcities of labor, machinery, fertilizer, and other essential materials it is necessary that every person interested in the success of this program follow through. Farmers cannot afford to be careless or unwise in their production efforts. The nation cannot afford it. They should be interested in producing exactly what is needed. The seriousness of the hour calls for steadfast determination by all farm people.

3 DOZEN EGGS TO 1 POUND

About 3 dozen medium-sized eggs are required to make a pound of dried eggs. When eggs are dried, 90 percent of the water in the egg meat is removed. The resulting powder or crystals weigh about one-fourth as much as the original, eggs being three-fourths water and one-tenth shell. No one knows exactly how long dried eggs will keep. If well made, packed, and stored, they are still good after 2 or 3 years. Packed in a strong, light fiber container, 10 pounds of dried eggs (made from one case of fresh eggs) occupy less than 1/2 cubic foot, while a case of fresh eggs occupies 2 cubic feet. In large shipments, dried eggs are usually packed in 200-pound barrels, each barrel containing two paraffin-covered bags of eggs.

COTTON FARMERS' ACTIONS

For the 5th consecutive time cotton growers have used the democratic process of the ballot to adopt marketing quotas for dealing with the problem of balancing supplies to needs and helping to protect their income. The 93.8 percent favorable vote for cotton was the highest for any commodity referendum so far conducted.

In 1942 for the first time the cotton grower will be able to use crop insurance as a means of protecting himself against all unavoidable hazards of production. Wheat growers have had a similar opportunity for some time. Chief concern of committeemen in cotton counties will be to see that all producers understand the cotton insurance program and what it means to them in financial security. It is contemplated that applications will be available around January 15 and that the closing date for taking applications will be fixed at some time in March.

BILL OF RIGHTS

Celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights on December 15, 1941, was a timely and significant occasion. Every committeeman should secure a copy of the booklet entitled "Bill of Rights Day," supply of which was forwarded each county office, and review again the basic principles and important background of adoption of the American Bill of Rights.

FRED WALLACE SUCCEEDS EVANS

Secretary Wickard recently announced a reorganization of the Department's administrative machinery and the formation of an 11-member agricultural defense board to assist in directing vital war-time programs of the Department. R. M. Evans becomes Administrator of "Agricultural Adjustment and Conservation" which includes the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the Sugar Division. Fred S. Wallace succeeds Mr. Evans as Administrator of AAA and E. D. White becomes Assistant. Mr. Wallace is a Nebraska farmer and has been chairman of the Nebraska State AAA committee since 1936. Mr. White was Assistant Director of the Cotton Division, Commodity Credit Corporation, at the time of reorganization.

TWO JOBS EMPHASIZED

Among the tasks that lie ahead, two immediately pressing ones are (1) carrying through the program of preparing farm machinery and (2) getting scrap metal off the farms and into junkyards for use in defense industries. Don't neglect these tasks.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

A new era of American trade relationships was entered when trade agreements between the United States and Argentina went into effect on November 15, 1941, and those with Mexico on November 22, 1941. "These agreements constitute a further concrete proof of the fact that problems existing between nations are capable of mutually satisfactory settlement when approached in a reciprocal spirit of good will, tolerance, and a desire to understand each other's points of view."—Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

HALF PAY

L. T. Williams, Cheatham County, Tennessee, committeeman recently said: "I drove 500 miles, walked 20 miles, waded a creek, rode across a stream in a canoe, and forded a river twice to get pledges in the Food for Freedom Campaign. . . On one occasion a farmer had to guard two vicious dogs while I converted another man on the Defense Program. My remuneration is only half my pay; the kick I get out of my experiences is the other half."

"AAA FACES THE FUTURE"

"AAA Faces the Future" is the title of a pocket leaflet adapted from an address of R. M. Evans, AAA Administrator, at the annual national AAA conference, Washington, D. C. Every committeeman will be interested in the contents of this leaflet and should obtain his copy from the county office.